

THE COURTS.

General. — The Supreme Court of Texas Dismissed or Overruled—Cited Justice Carter and Justices Wylie and Olin said to have yesterday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Mr. Brinkley made Mr. Simon Joseph and A. W. Spates for admission to the bar.

Messrs. Webb, Phillips and Stanton were appointed a committee to examine applicants for membership of this bar, and the case was referred to them.

The following cases were heard: Holt vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Bell vs. Thornton; Johnson vs. Kelley. Appeal dismissed, because although exceptions had been noted and the case put on the calendar at the general term, it did not receive notice of the court's action.

United States vs. Wm. Blyden. This is a case of a man tried by the People, after his last criminal trial. The case was dismissed and appealed, but the Court decided that in habeas corpus cases the criminal court had final jurisdiction. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

John T. Hickey vs. Roth. Prothon. This was a case of a man tried by the People, who claimed to be the heir of one Jane Mallion, or that the plaintiff was the legitimate child of Mary Hobey, who died in the same house, and who claimed to be the child of one Jane Mallion. The defendant denied it. A. R. Roth was child of Jane Mallion, or that the plaintiff was the legitimate child of Mary Hobey.

The case was last year referred to a jury who found in favor of the legitimacy of Mrs. Hobey.

John T. Hickey vs. Roth. Prothon. Upon an appeal from a decree of Judge Ogle, founded in part upon the verdict of the jury.

A RELEIF OF BARRAUME.

In the consideration of this case, Judge Carter declared that he had no knowledge of the common law, as stated by Blackstone, that a bastard was the son of nobody, and then that he was the child of everybody, were two transparent falsehoods contrary to justice.

He then took up of that category, intimating that the law that hinders a bastard from inheriting even from his mother in this District ought to be repealed. The case was argued by Messrs. Bradley and Totman, but was not decided.

Adjourned.

COURT COOKS.—*Judge Duffier.*—This court was occupied as follows yesterday:

Kinloch vs. First National Bank of Washington. In this case, which was given to the jury on Wednesday, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Dunbar vs. S. P. Brown & Son. Motion to set aside judgment overruled, and exceptions taken.

Eastwood vs. Brown & Son. Motion to set aside judgment by defendant. The Court directed that the cause of this motion to plaintiff's counsel.

Libby vs. Smith. Motion for leave to amend declaration.

Debtors vs. Corporation of Washington. Motion for new trial.

Trot vs. Young & Barnard. Case dismissed by plaintiff.

Garratt vs. Peugh. Death of plaintiff.

Eastwood vs. Eastwood. Case remitted.

Evening Star Company vs. Wheeler et al. Judgment by default set aside.

Miller vs. Macfar. Motion for new trial withdrawn, and stay of execution for thirty days.

Jones vs. Chaster. Plea filed November 24, 1869, stricken out, and judgment by default.

Colne vs. Washington Gas Company. In this case, the declarant was brought against the Washington Gas Company, and that company being unenclosed, raised. The Court held that plaintiffs could be brought against natural or artificial persons only, and this suit was brought against natural persons only, and that all the bill of particulars must be served upon the defendant his counsel before judgment by default was taken in this case.

A MANDAMUS ISSUED AGAINST THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The court then took up the petition of Blake and others for mandamus to Postmaster General Creswell, directing him to demand the plaintiffs to make their claim, which it is to be done, and to direct them to be retained and returned to the senders on the ground that the post office facilities of the country should not be used as an instrument for such business as the plaintiffs were carrying on.

The petitioners, Messrs. Harral et al., Harris et al., and John B. Blake, set out that they are merchants in New York city, and that during the year 1868 certain parcels, packages, and small mail were deposited, by various persons, in divers post offices, some of which contained large sums of money, but that the Postmaster General had directed the retention, etc., of the letters, etc., and the total damage of the petitioners, who ask the court to protect their right by mandamus.

Judge Carter said: I have not yet had time to inquire into the subject-matter complained of, but I am inclined to believe that the injury, that is the right of the citizens to use the post-office whenever he may fit, still there is no case here for mandamus.

The court in this case is asked to issue a mandamus to the Postmaster General upon this general allegation: that a letter in New York, pending in the year 1868, were sent from various sources in various undesignated parcels of mail, whether they have been delivered, or not, and the names of the persons who deposited them in the post office, without giving to the court the slightest intimation of anything in regard to the contents of the letters, etc., or to make a post office withdraw anything at all from which the court may be satisfied as to what had been delivered and what withheld.

It is unnecessary for the court to say that a writ of mandamus is the proper remedy to give me authority for the extraordinary writ of mandamus against the Postmaster General. The petition would be bad on general demurrer for want of form under the statute, but the question which determines the writer without any further inquiry, and the petitions are generally overruled.

Adjourned.

Attorneys, Agents, Etc.

N. H. MILLER.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, OFFICE NO. 4, FOURTH & HALF STREETS.

ALSO United States Commissioner and Examiner in Chancery. Practices in all the Courts with the Circuit of Columbia, and before the Court of Claims.

A. DREW DUVALL, Attorney-at-Law, Office No. 1, Four-and-a-half street, opposite City Hall.

RICHARD T. MORRICK, Commissioner-at-Law, Office removed from No. 330 D street to No. 330 D street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets (Chancery).

WILLIAM H. BERGLING, Merchant Tailor, 1020 F Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

H. KOPPEL, Merchant Tailor, 218 Pennsylvania Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GEORGE BERGLING, Merchant Tailor, 1020 F Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THOMAS WILSON, HINE & WILSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 4 Four-and-a-half street, Washington.

R. H. MARSH, Real Estate and General Insurance Agent, No. 407 F Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Prompt Attention Given to Collection.

PIANOS.

G. L. WILD, formerly Trustee of the Wilder Piano Company, 1020 F Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, West side, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, gives special attention to the repair of pianos, and other instruments required. Fixed, and for sale, and moved.

SOLE AGENCY FOR DUNHAM & SON'S PIANO.

ADAM GEIB, Sole Agent for District of Columbia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1870.—Jay Cooke & Co. ask the following questions of Government securities:

U.S. 6% 1861	150	130
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty and July 1st	100	90
Five-Twenty and July 1st	100	90
Ten-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1862	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1863	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1864	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1865	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1866	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1867	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1868	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1869	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1870	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1871	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1872	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1873	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1874	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1875	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1876	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1877	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1878	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1879	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1880	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1881	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1882	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1883	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1884	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1885	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1886	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1887	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1888	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1889	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1890	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1891	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1892	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1893	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1894	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1895	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1896	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1897	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1898	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1899	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1890	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1891	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1892	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1893	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1894	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
U.S. 6% 1895	110	90
Five-Twenty	100	90
Five-Twenty	100	90